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MISCELLANEOUS AND LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Medical College of Harvard University.—The medical lectures have been delivered this season, for the first time, in the new building erected last year for the Medical College. The convenience, and we may add, the elegance of the different apartments are superiour to any devoted to the same purposes in the United States, and surpassed by few in any country. There are three separate lecture-rooms, besides a laboratory, a library, an anatomical museum and other apartments. The anatomical theatre has a circular vaulted ceiling, and is lighted from the top. By the side of the principal entrance door are placed a very beautiful marble copy of the Venus de Medicis, and a cast of the Apollo Belvedere; thus presenting to those who are engaged in the investigation of the interior construction of the human frame, the two most perfect specimens of its exterior beauty. The library contains a large number of standard and expensive works. There are several very beautiful wax preparations made by Mr. Chiappi, an Italian artist; and one model used by Dr. Channing, executed at Florence last year, under the guidance of two eminent physicians, and with peculiar care, is one of the most perfect specimens, which the artists of that city, so famous in this way, have ever produced. It is a triumph of art which cannot be seen without admiration.

The lectures delivered in this Institution are on the theory and practice of Physick by Dr. Jackson, on Anatomy by Dr. Warren, and Chymistry by Dr. Gorham, each of them daily: on Materia Medica by Dr. Bigelow, and Obstetrics by Dr. Channing on alternate days. These gentlemen are all of them young men, though some of them are engaged in the most extensive practice. Of their merits we are afraid to speak, lest we might be accused of partiality founded on personal friendship and respect; but we may be allowed to say, without being suspected of exaggeration, that the professional skill, the ardent devotion to their respective branches, and their laborious studies, make this a school, which the medical student may resort to with advantage, and which wants nothing to place it on an equal footing with any similar institution in the United States, but the establishment of a hospital in this town, which science and humanity have for some years loudly invoked, and which in another year will doubtless be established.

A strong effort is now making for the establishment of a general hospital, and a hospital for the insane. The state government made a liberal donation towards the former, and the subscription is in progress among individuals. One gentleman

put his name down for 20,000 dollars, three others for 5000 each, and several others for 2000, 1000, &c. Such noble examples as these must be contagious, and we may be confident that the necessary sums will be procured. Every man has a right to devote his property in what way he pleases; and the right is equally certain, and its exercise inevitable, that publick opinion will observe the course he pursues. The finest feature of a free country, is the existence of publick spirit, and the activity and energy of this, is the surest measure of general intelligence and liberty, and the strongest guarantee for the duration of both. The most infallible test of a healthy state of this publick spirit is a wise appropriation of surplus income, by a *voluntary taxation*, for the support of religion, the promotion of knowledge, the encouragement of the arts, and the relief of human misery. In despotick countries the sovereign provides for all these, because the property of his subjects is at his discretion. It is one of the main principles of liberty, to keep the state within reasonable bounds of taxation; and to leave the citizens the absolute control of their own property. But this state of society supposes, that the citizens will make up for those deficiencies with generosity, which they have preferred subjecting to their own discretion, rather than to that of their rulers. If this feeling of generosity, or more properly of justice, does not exist, tyranny must, and most unquestionably ought to follow. The care of property is an instinct, a very useful one, which makes it difficult to approach any number of individuals even on the most reasonable ground, without offending some of them. Many men will make the urgency of an application for the most imperious and deplorable wants, a pretext, perhaps a motive, for refusal. No one will dispute the right to refuse; no man ought to cavil even at his neighbours, who, differing from him in the appreciation of the various objects that may be presented to him. But the man who does nothing, who, enjoying all the advantages of a free country, is more selfish than if he lived under a despotism—who makes use of the advantage which the laws give him, to contribute nothing to the common good but his pittance of publick taxes—who sees others bearing the support of those establishments whose advantage is equally felt by him, yet from whose burthen he walks aloof—such a man may accumulate additional wealth, but the sentiments towards him, which his fellow-citizens will feel, and justly feel—are not necessary to mention.

An excellent address preceded the application for subscriptions; we should gladly have copied this, merely for its energy and style, if it had not been so widely diffused. One argument alone contained in it. would seem sufficient to decide any per-

son who might not be aware of the necessity of a hospital. It is not only for the relief of the individual patient who is brought to the hospital, that such an establishment is beneficial; but every patient is, in a very essential manner, subservient to the cure of others. Many diseases are of rare occurrence, a surgeon in the country may have occasion to witness a particular case but once in his life, and this he would not know how to treat, if he had not seen it treated in a hospital, which is a depot that collects every variety of disease from different districts, and which thus becomes at once a double advantage to humanity; a place of relief and a school for prevention.

Fine Arts.—It was our intention to have offered some remarks on the grand historical painting, that colonel Sargent has just completed, the subject of which is, *The entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem*; but the pages of this number are so filled, that we are deprived of the pleasure of expressing some of the feelings which this noble composition has excited, and pointing out some of the parts particularly. The publick however, will have an opportunity of seeing the greatest effort of the pencil ever produced in this country, and which we have no hesitation in predicting, will establish the reputation of the artist on very high ground. We are precluded from entering into any details, but we could not refrain from this slight notice, that we might offer him our congratulations, which we are confident will be echoed by every lover of the arts. The subject is treated in an *epic* manner, and a recollection of the various incidents mentioned in the gospels, which are embodied in it, is necessary to a perfect comprehension of it. The first effect of a picture of this magnitude, where such a number of figures are introduced under various and strongly excited feelings, almost inevitably produces rather confused sensations of surprise and delight. But after this first effect is over, an attentive study and contemplation of the performance, will be followed by more distinct impressions, and increased satisfaction.

Mr. Fisher has continued his progress, and has painted some beautiful landscapes and cattle pieces since our last notice. Among others, a view of the lake on Jamaica Plains, for a gentleman, who has a delightful seat on its borders; a groupe of cattle is on the fore ground, and nothing is added; it is a beautiful picture of a real scene, and there cannot be a stronger proof of the perfection of the scenery surrounding that charming piece of water, than that it should form a fine picture without any additions or alterations.

Mr. Stuart Newton, has sailed, and we hope has by this time arrived in Italy, with the intention of going to Rome to pass two or three years in the study of his profession, in which we confidently hope he will hereafter be distinguished.

To Readers and Correspondents.—We shall in the next number give some account of several new works recently published, and which we had not room for in the present.

One of our correspondents will perceive that we have taken some trifling liberties in making some alterations in his MS. we should have been better pleased to have done this, if we could have consulted with him personally. A gentleman has sent us a review of a work which will be noticed in the next number. It is a rule with us to publish no article in this department, without a communication with the writer: in the department of the miscellany, though this would always be agreeable, as it would inform us to whom we are indebted, it is a rule that can be dispensed with.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

Philosophical Essays, to which are subjoined, copious notes, critical and explanatory, and a supplementary narrative; with an Appendix. By James Ogilvie, Philadelphia, John Conrad, 1 vol. 8vo.

Crystalina, a Fairy Tale, by a native American, New-York, D. Longworth.

Airs of Palestine, a poem. By John Pierpont, Esq. Baltimore.

The Field of Orleans, a poem. By the author of several fugitive pieces. Philadelphia, W. Anderson.

An elementary Treatise on Mineralogy, and Geology, being an introduction to the study of these sciences, and designed, for the use of pupils, for persons attending lectures on these subjects, and as a companion for travellers in the United States of America. Illustrated by six plates. By Parker Cleaveland, professor of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on Chymistry and Mineralogy, in Bowdoin College, member of the American Academy, and corresponding member of the Linnean Society of New-England.

————— itum est in viscera terrae :
Quasque recondiderat, Stygiisque admovent umbris,
Effodiuntur opes.

Ovid.

Boston, published by Cummings and Hilliard, 1 volume 8vo. 668 pp.

A Letter of Advice to his Grandchildren, Matthew, Gabriel, Anne, Mary, and Frances Hale. By Sir Matthew Hale. Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Charles II. Boston, Wells & Lilly, 18mo.

Readings on Poetry, by Richard Lovell Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth. Boston, Wells & Lilly, 18mo.

Essays in Rhyme, on Morals and Manners. By Jane Taylor, Author of 'Display; a Tale.' And one of the Authors of 'Original Poems for Infant Minds,' 'Hymns for Infant Minds,' &c. Boston, Wells & Lilly, 18mo,

The Village, a poem, with an appendix. Portland, pp. 180.

The Life and Studies of Benjamin West, Esq. president of the Royal Academy of London, prior to his arrival in England, compiled from materials furnished by himself. By John Galt. Philadelphia, M. Thomas, 8vo. pp. 196.

The Adventures of Uncle Sam in search after his lost honour. By Frederick Augustus Fidfaddy, Esq. member of the Legion of Honour, and Scratch-etary to Uncle Sam, and privy counsellor to himself. Taurum per caudam grabbo. (Merino Latin.) Middleton, Seth Richards.

Discourses on Various Subjects. By Jeremy Taylor, D. D. Chaplain in ordinary to King Charles the First, and late Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. in 3 vols. Boston, Wells & Lilly.

Sermons, by the late Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killala, with a sketch of his life. Philadelphia, Mathew Carey, 8vo.

Margaret of Anjou, a poem. By Miss Holford. Philadelphia, M. Carey, 18mo. Boston. Wells & Lilly.

Vathek: translated from the original French. From the third London edition, revised and corrected. Philadelphia, Mathew Carey, 18mo. Boston, Wells & Lilly.

The Forest Minstrel; a selection of songs, adapted to the most favourite Scottish airs. Few of them ever before published, by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and others. Philadelphia, Mathew Carey, 18mo. Boston, Wells & Lilly.

Lectures on Ancient History; comprising a general view of the principal events and eras in civil history, from the creation of the world till the Augustan age; together with an Allegory on genius and taste, founded in the history of ancient literature. By Samuel Whelpley, A. M. member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York. New-York, Van Winkle and Wiley, 18mo. Boston, Wells & Lilly.